

SENATE RESOLUTION No. ____

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED RESOLUTION

A SENATE RESOLUTION honoring Lieutenant General Hal Moore for his service to our country.

PAUL

_____, read first time and referred to Committee on



Introduced

First Regular Session 117th General Assembly (2011)

SENATE RESOLUTION

MADAM PRESIDENT:

I offer the following resolution and move its adoption:

A SENATE RESOLUTION honoring Lieutenant General Hal Moore for his service to our country.

Whereas, November 14, 2011 will mark 46 years since the Battle of Ia Drang, the first major battle of the Vietnam War. Lieutenant Colonel Hal Moore was in command of the United States Army 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment forces during the battle;

Whereas, As dramatically depicted in the 2002 film, We Were Soldiers, Moore's forces were surrounded by North Vietnamese soldiers, with no clear landing zone that would allow them to leave. Moore's roughly 450 troops were outnumbered almost five to one by the estimated 2,000 enemy soldiers;

Whereas, Despite the odds, Moore and his forces persevered, mounting an extraordinary defense against enemy forces, with more than a four to one ratio between North Vietnamese casualties and U.S. casualties;

Whereas, Moore's valor under immense fire, the

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incredible circumstances, and Moore's blonde hair spurred his troops to give him the nickname "Yellow Hair." The nickname was an homage to George Armstrong Custer, who almost a century earlier had commanded the same unit, the 7th Cavalry, at the Battle of the Little Bighorn;

Whereas, Moore considers the Battle of Ia Drang a draw because the U.S. forces eventually vacated the area, allowing the North Vietnamese to regain control. Moore was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions during the famous battle;

Whereas, Harold Gregory "Hal" Moore, Jr. was born February 13, 1922 in Bardstown, Kentucky. Keen on getting into West Point, Moore knew his chances for receiving an appointment were reduced due to the demographics of his area. Consequently, he moved to Washington D.C. to finish high school, and attended The George Washington University for two years before obtaining his appointment from a Georgia congressman in 1942;

Whereas, After graduating from West Point in 1945, Moore went on to graduate school at The George Washington University and Harvard University, earning a master's degree in international relations from the latter;

Whereas, In 1945, Moore was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He served with the 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment in Japan from 1945 until 1948, when he was reassigned to Fort Bragg;

Whereas, While serving with the 82nd Airborne, Moore volunteered to join a special unit that tested experimental parachutes called the Airborne Test Section. He made approximately 150 jumps with the unit;

Whereas, Moore became a Captain in the Korean War in



1952, after being assigned to the 17th Infantry Regiment of the 7th Infantry Division. He commanded a rifle company and a heavy mortar company in combat while in Korea. He followed that up by serving as Regimental, and then Divisional Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans;

Whereas, Moore went back to West Point in 1954 as a Major, and served for three years as an instructor in infantry tactics. During his tenure, one of his pupils was Cadet Norman Schwarzkopf, who went on to become a general, and was most renowned for leading the UN Coalition forces to victory in the 1991 Gulf War. Schwarzkopf considers Moore a hero and cites him as the reason he chose the infantry branch upon his graduation from West Point;

Whereas, Following his term in Vietnam, Moore served as Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans of the Eighth Army in South Korea, and Commanding General of the 7th Infantry Division;

Whereas, Moore returned to the United States in 1971 to serve as Commanding General of the Army Training Center at Fort Ord, California;

Whereas, Moore's last two posts were as Commanding General of the Military Personnel Records Center, and finally as Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army;

Whereas, In 1977, After 32 years of active service, Moore retired from the Army as a Lieutenant General. His military career includes an abundance of awards and decorations. The awards most prized to Moore are his appointment to the Honorary Grade of Rifle Platoon Sergeant by the Sergeants Major of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Cavalry in Vietnam; Two Combat Infantryman's Badges; a Distinguished Service Cross; and designation as a Master Paratrooper;



Whereas, Following his retirement from active duty, Moore became the Executive Vice President of the Crested Butte Ski Area in Crested Butte, Colorado;

Whereas, Moore has published three books: Building a Volunteer Army: The Fort Ord Contribution; We Were Soldiers Once...And Young; and We Are Soldiers Still: A Journey Back to the Battlefields of Vietnam;

Whereas, Moore's family includes his five children and numerous grandchildren; and

Whereas, Lieutenant General Hal Moore's service to our country is remarkable and warrants the highest recognition: Therefore,

*Be it resolved by the Senate of the
General Assembly of the State of Indiana:*

1 SECTION 1. The Indiana Senate honors Lieutenant General Hal
2 Moore for his service to our country.

3 SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to
4 transmit a copy of this Resolution to Lieutenant General Hal Moore.

